Numb. 124.

The Pennſylvania Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, March 25. to Thurſday, April 1. 1731.

PURSUANT to His Majeſty's Royal Order of the 25th of *September* laſt, ſignified by his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of *Pennſylvania*, touching the Damage and Moleſtation which the Trade of His Majeſty's Subjects in *America* ſuffers from Pyratical Veſſels, and eſpecially thoſe fitted out from the *Spaniſh* Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, notwithſtanding the Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two Nations, and contrary to the Orders of the King of *Spain*, to His Governors of *Peru* and *New Spain*: His Honour the Lieutenant Governor aforeſaid, hereby notifies to all His Majeſty's trading Subjects within this Government, that he has received His Moſt Sacred Majeſty's Pleaſure thereon, in the following Words, *viz.* "*That when* "*any of his Subjects following their lawful* "*Trade in the* Weſt-Indies, *or elſewhere in* "America, *ſhall be unjuſtly plunder'd or de-* "*ſpoiled of their Ships or Goods, by any* "*Perſons of what Nation ſoever, the ſaid* "*Sufferers do, by the firſt Opportunity, give* "*in the moſt authentick Proofs of the Da-* "*mages and Loſſes they have ſuſtained, upon* "*Oath, before the Judge of One of His Ma-* "*jeſty's Vice-Admiralty Courts in the Plan-* "*tations; which Judge, after due Examina-* "*tion of the Matter, is to deliver to the ſaid* "*Sufferers, a declaratory Sentence under his* "*Hand and the Seal of the Court, ſetting* "*forth the particular Circumſtances of the* "*Fact, when, where, and by whom commit-* "*ted, from what Port the Veſſel or Veſſels* "*that did the Damage was, or were fitted* "*out, and to what Port the Ship or Goods* "*were carried, and the Value of the ſame,* "*and that the whole has been duly proved up-* "*on Oath before him; which Sentence, or a* "*Duplicate thereof, is to be lodged in the* "*Hands of the Governor of the Colony where* "*ſuch Declaration is made; and if ſuch Sen-* "*tence or Duplicate ſhall in purſuance of* "*this Order, happen to be lodged in your* "*Hands, and the Commander in Chief of His* "*Majeſty's Ships in the* Weſt-Indies, *or any* "*of the Captains of His Majeſty's Ships, ſhall* "*then be in the Province under your Govern-* "*ment, or upon the Arrival there of any of* "*them, you ſhall deliver unto him ſuch De-* "*claration ſigned and ſealed as aforeſaid,* "*who is thereupon to repair himſelf, or ſend* "*one or more of the Ships under his Com-* "*mand, to the Port where ſuch Ship or* "*Goods of His Majeſty's Subjects ſhall have* "*been carried in, or from whence ſuch Ship* "*or Ships or Veſſels was or were fitted out,* "*in order to procure the immediate Releaſe-* "*ment of ſuch of His Majeſty's Subjects as* "*may have been taken, together with full* "*Reſtitution of the Ships or Goods ſo plun-* "*dered or taken, or the Value thereof, or* "*elſe the delivering up to him or them of the* "*Perſons and Ships which committed the* "*Fact, or to make Reprizals in ſuch Manner* "*as is directed by the Orders in that behalf* "*to the ſaid Commander in Chief, and to the* "*Captains of His Majeſty's Ships ſtationed* "*in* America.

By His Honour's Command,

R. CHARLES, *Cl' Con'.*

-----neq; enim, cum lectulus, aut me
Porticus excepit, deſum mihi; Rectius hoc eſt,
Hoc faciens vivam melius; ſic dulcis amicis
Occurram; hoc quidam non bellè: num quid ego illi
Imprudens olim faciam ſimile? Hæc ego mecum
Compreſſis agito labris. Horat.

IT is an Obſervation of a great Man, that among all the Complaints that are made for want of the good Things of Life, no Man ever complains for want of Wiſdom. People will readily enough allow that others excel them in Perſon, Fortune, Rank, or Learning, and will even think it a Hardſhip that they have not received ſo plentiful a Diſtribution of thoſe Things as their Neighbours. But as to Wiſdom, (or a prudent Management of ourſelves in Affairs and Converſation) every Man ſits down fully contented with his

own

own Share; and is so far from envying his Neighbour's Excellence, that he rather pities or despises him for want of that ample Portion he thinks has been administred to himself. This last Consideration gives me hopes that a Paper on the Conduct of common Life will not be unacceptable; for though no Man in particular imagines he has occasion for any Instructions, yet in return for his own abundant Fulness, he always thinks his Neighbours so defective, that he will easily agree, it may be of Use to every Body else. Our Conduct may be considered with respect to ourselves, and with respect to others; by the first we consult our private Ease and Convenience, by the second our publick Character, or Reputation; which constitute the Sum and Substance of the good Things of Life. I shall defer my Observations on the first of these Subjects 'till another Occasion; and shall at present lay before the Reader some Remarks on the latter; which, according to a frequent Custom among Writers on such Subjects, I shall do without any Order, but that with which they come into my Mind.

The Cardinal Virtue of Life, with respect to others, is to acquire and maintain a good Reputation, suited to the Station we are placed in. Among an Hundred other weighty Reasons, this is one, that a good Reputation is the most infallible Means of Success in our Aims and Endeavours, that the Uncertainty of Worldly Things admits of. A Man who takes Care to preserve a general good Character, will hardly fail of compassing his Ends some Time or other. On the contrary, an ill Name hangs over a Man like the naked Sword over the Head of *Damocles*, and he can never be secure that it won't fall upon him. There are, indeed, Instances of Men, who by a good Hit in Business, or by the Force of a great Fortune, shall go on and flourish in the World, though every one that knows them, both speaks and thinks ill of them; and of others who are universally esteemed and commended, and yet unsuccessful in their Attempts and Designs. But these Things are the Work of Fortune, and only Exceptions to a General Rule.

One Reason for endeavouring after a good Reputation is this, That it is a Thing which may be obtained with less Pains, and more Ease, than any other valuable Acquisition. The Perfections of the Body are entirely out of our Power; so also is a Genius for Arts, Sciences, and Learning: A Habit of Religion and Christian Virtue, will cost us many vigorous Contentions from Time to Time, with very powerful Inclinations: Learning and Knowledge are not to be attained without a long and wearisome Application, even by those who have a Capacity for them. But a good Reputation is obtained only by a little Care in the Choice, when we have two Actions before us, which are commonly equally easy and practicable. It costs no more, and is no more difficult, farther than Habit has made it so, to be sober, careful, diligent, obliging, affable, and condescending, than to be otherwise; yet a Man's Character depends much on the Want or Possession of these easy Attainments. Where one Man becomes ridiculous or disagreeable by any Action he receives Profit or Pleasure from, an Hundred become so by some favourite Folly or Humour, either indulged or neglected, that never did, nor ever can do them any Good, or give them Pleasure, upon any other Account than because they have indulged themselves in it.

Sincerity and Punctuality are two Qualities that add a wonderful Lustre to our Reputation. It will oftentimes cost a man very great Strugglings, and bring him to Inconveniencies now and then, to keep up to those Characters; but be the Pains ever so great, it is worth the taking.

Young Persons, through Inconsideration and Inexperience, have almost always wrong Notions of Reputation. Many of them don't concern themselves at all about it. Many set up for a Kind of inverted Reputation; and affect to distinguish themselves by shewing a Contempt and Disregard of every Thing that is serious and sober. The best Course they usually take, is only to endeavour so far to excel in useful Qualifications, that the Reputation they acquire that way, may support their Characters under some favourite Folly or Wildness. Mr. *Locke*, being sensible how liable young Persons are to this Error, recommends in several Passages of his Treatise on Education, a particular Care to instil into them right Notions upon this important Matter.

A good Reputation and a great One are two very different Things, and are often possessed by different Persons. It is, in truth, a very great Rarity to find them together. The latter is produced by Talents and Abilities far above the common Standard; for which Reason it is aimed at, in the first Place, by all who are, or think they are, possessed of such. The former is usually the Portion of Men of more moderate Capacities; and is in the Power of the meanest Person to obtain; being derived only from a decent Behaviour in any Station.

A great Reputation is not so desireable as a good One; for the same Reason, that a very high Station is not so elegible as a middle Situation. A great Reputation is not to be maintained without continual Labour and Sollicitude, it being a Possession of the most delicate Nature that a Man can enjoy. Fear of Rivals is its constant Attendant; which, besides the Disquiet it brings with it, is apt to lay Men under Temptations to injure those who do, or may hereafter, appear capable of rising to their own Character. *Titian* the great Painter, finding his Disciple *Tintoret* of a very promising Genius, turned him out of his House, for fear his Scholar should come to eclipse him. And *Rubens*, though a Man otherwise of a noble Spirit, did something like it by *Van Dyke*. Besides this, the Truth is, a high Reputation is very often the Act of Fortune as much as the Effect of Merit, and is got and

lost,

loſt, as much as Wealth, by a great many Accidents entirely out of our Power; with this Diſadvantage, that a Man may loſe a ſmall Part of his Fortune, and be very little the worſe for it; whereas a high Character once diminiſhed, ſinks in a Moment into Contempt and Diſgrace: There is no ſtopping at the Middle if once we begin to fall. And this Conſideration adds much to the Cares and Fears that diſquiet a Man who endeavours to maintain himſelf in ſuch a ſlippery Situation. Beſides theſe Things, a great Character often renders Men fantaſtical and extravagant, which expoſes them to Ridicule; and now and then has engaged Perſons in Attempts beyond their Strength, which have proved their Ruin.

If a Man ſhould hear himſelf blamed for any Proceedings in his Conduct relating to his private Affairs, he may poſſibly have Reaſon enough to comfort himſelf with the Belief, that thoſe who Cenſure him thus are miſtaken; for the Truth is, Men very often are ſo in their Judgments upon ſuch Matters. But if he finds himſelf diſliked for any Defect in his outward Behaviour, as for being Ill-natur'd, Moroſe, Affected, Conceited, or any ſuch Faults as may render him diſagreeable or Ridiculous, he has a great deal of Reaſon to attend to ſuch Reflections, and carefully to examine his Conduct by them in order to reform himſelf; becauſe ſuch Things come very properly under the Cognizance of thoſe we have to do with. And, inſtead of being offended, as Men are very apt to be upon ſuch Occaſions, every one ought to treaſure up ſuch Animadverſions with great Care, and look upon them as choice Admonitions, and infallible Rules given him to direct his Behaviour by for the future. To this Obſervation we may add, that the meaneſt and moſt ignorant People are often as good Judges of thoſe Faults as the greateſt and moſt knowing.

Vanity ariſes from too often running over in our Minds our real or imaginary Value, ariſing from our Fortune, Rank, Perſons or Accompliſhments, which cauſes thoſe Subjects to lie always uppermoſt in our Thoughts, and the Pleaſure we take in our Meditations upon them, makes us as fond of ſhewing them to others. Theſe Thoughts are the inſeparable Companions of Fools; and even the Wiſe cannot eaſily get altogether free from them. Yet of all Faults there is none that carries ſo certainly its own Puniſhment along with it. A Man who ſpeaks or does any Thing to recommend himſelf to the Admiration of the Company, with the Deſign, only or chiefly, of being admired, may depend upon it he will be found out, and as certainly laughed at, though Nobody will tell him ſo; and though perhaps he thinks he has concealed his Intention ſo cunningly, that he imagines no Body can find it out. It is a wonderful Thing, among ſo many vain Men as are in the World, ſome of which are of good Parts, that none of them has been able to find out this eaſy Truth, that if they would not ſet forth their own Excellencies ſo much, the World would do it for them; whereas there is nothing ſo good, that a Man will ſuffer to be thruſt upon him whether he will or no. Vanity, when it is arrived to its full Perfection, ſhews itſelf in Affectation; and Affectation turns a dull Fellow into a Fop, and a Man of Parts into a Coxcomb.

LONDON, *Novemb.* 7.

We hear that Colley Cibber oppoſes Stephen Duck for the Place of Poet Laureat to his Majeſty, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Lau. Euſden.

A fine Monument will be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the Memory of Mrs. Oldfield, near the Place of her Interment.

Sunday laſt, died in Childbed, at Caln in Wiltſhire, the Wife of Stephen Duck, the famous Threſhing Poet.

Upwards of 200 Men are employ'd to carry on the new Serpentine River in Hyde Park, under Direction of Charles Withers, Eſq; which we hear is to be 400 Yards long, 100 Yards broad, and 40 deep. We alſo hear, that his Majeſty, approving the Plan for building a Royal Manſion in the ſame Park, Orders are given for the carrying it on with the utmoſt Expedition; and a great Number of Workmen will be ſpeedily employed for that Purpoſe, under Direction of William Ripley, Eſq;

A fine new Statue is making for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, to be put up in his new Apartment in St. James's Houſe, late Lord Harrington's; and new Furniture is to be got ready with all Expedition. A fine Equipage is alſo making for his ſaid Royal Highneſs, whoſe Liveries are to be Yellow lined with Red, with Silver Lace.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, March 29. *Inward Entries.*

Judkin from St. Thomas's, Hicks from North-Carolina, Morgat from South-Carolina, Young from Turks-Iſland.

Outward Entries, Brinley for North-Carolina, De Bois for Lisbon, Lawrence for Barbadoes.

Cleared, Berrian to Jamaica, Brinley to North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 1.

From Boſton we hear, that the Aſſembly have not yet complied with Gov. Belcher's Demands. On the 10th paſt he communicated to them his 30th Inſtruction, which is as follows, *viz.*

'WHereas an unwarrantable Practice hath of late Years been introduced into the Proceedings of the Aſſembly of our Province of the *Maſſachuſets Bay*, of raiſing Money and ſupplying the current Service of the Year by a Vote or Reſolve inſtead of an Act of Aſſembly, and of reſerving thereby to the ſaid Aſſembly a Power of determining what Accounts ſhall or ſhall not be paid, even after Service performed, expreſly contrary to the Tenor of the Charter granted to this Province by our Royal Predeceſſors King *William* and Queen *Mary*, whereby they are impowered to raiſe Moneys for the Support of our Government, and for the Defence of the Inhabitants, by Act or Acts of Aſſembly only, and the iſſuing of the ſaid Money when raiſed, is expreſly reſerved for our Governor for the Time being, with the Advice and Conſent of our Council of the ſaid Province; Now our Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby require you to take Care for the future, that no Money be raiſed, or Bills of Credit iſſued in that our Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, but by Act or Acts of Aſſembly, in which Act or Acts one or more Clauſes of Appropriation may be inſerted. But that the paſſing all Accounts for Payment, and the iſſuing all Monies ſo raiſed, or Bills of Credit, to be left to our Governor or Commander in Chief of our ſaid Province, with the Advice and Conſent of our Council, according to their Charter; ſubject nevertheleſs to a future Inquiry of the then preſent or any other Aſſembly, as to the Application of ſuch Moneys.

From Jamaica we have Gov. Hunter's Speech to the Aſſembly there, in which he acquaints them, That his Majeſty conſidering the preſent weak and defenceleſs Condi-

tion

tion of the Iſland, had ordered two Regiments of Foot to be tranſported thither from Gibraltar, to be employed againſt the rebellious Negroes; and recommends to them, that as their vaſt Expence in fruitleſs Attempts againſt thoſe Slaves, may henceforth be in a great meaſure ſpared, they would add ſomething to the Soldiers Pay, which is two ſmall to maintain them where Proviſions are ſo dear; and alſo find ſome Expedient to lodge them well upon their Landing, it being to be fear'd they may ſicken in Tents by the Heat of the Climate, which they are not inur'd to. ---Upon which, we hear, That the Aſſembly have agreed to allow 5 *s.* per Week to every Soldier, and 20 *s.* per Week to every Officer, above their Pay; with Houſes furniſhed for the Officers, and Barracks for the Souldiers.

From Maryland we hear, that not long ſince, a Pedlar happening to boaſt in ſome Company, that he had a conſiderable Sum of Money with him; one that heard it way-lay'd him, knock'd him down and robb'd him; and having left him lying in the Road, he borrow'd a Gun on ſome Pretence at a Houſe not far diſtant from the Place, with which he return'd and ſhot the Pedlar dead; he then endeavoured to make his Eſcape, but is ſince taken and committed to Priſon.

From Lancaſter County we hear, that laſt Week a Man who came there from Oley with a Deſign to clear Land and ſettle with his Family, hang'd himſelf in a little Cabin the firſt Morning they began to work; He was never known to be melancholly, and no one can gueſs what Inducement he could have to deſtroy himſelf. But it is remarkable that of 7 or 8 Families in that Neighbourhood, there are but two who have not ſuffered by the like Misfortune.

Michael Hoyle, mentioned in our Gazette No. 121. as having cut his Throat, is ſince dead.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Joſeph, Benjamin Hill, from Madera.
----- Three Batchelors, W. Spafford, from Barbadoes.

Entred outwards.

Ship Champion Galley, Robert Coole, for Barbadoes.
Brigt. Keith, Thomas Fauvile, for Jamaica.
----- John, Charles Edgar, for Barbadoes.

Cleared out.

Sloop Lewis, Nathaniel Hall, to New-Caſtle.
----- Adventure, Samuel Jacobs, to Surinam.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church - - - - -	9.	Baptiſts - - - - - - - - - -	2.
Quakers - - - -	6.	Strangers Whites - - -	1.
Presbyterians - -	3.	Strangers Blacks - - -	4.

Decreas'd in the Burials this Week 6.

Advertiſements.

For Leverpool *and* Dublin *directly.*

THE Ship *Prince William*, *Mavrick Thomas* Commander, now at *Burlington* Wharff, will ſail with all Expedition; any Perſon or Perſons minded to Tranſport themſelves, Goods, or Families, may apply to *Thomas Hendry* of *Burlington*, Merchant, with whom they may agree on reaſonable Terms.

STRAYED or ſtol'n, laſt Autumn, from *Iſaac Norris* of *Fairhill* near *Philadelphia*, a black Gelding about eight Years old, branded IN on the near Buttock, a Hole bored through one Ear, has drawn in a Coach. Whoever ſhall bring home the ſaid Horſe, or give ſuch Notice as that he may be had, ſhall be Rewarded by *Iſaac Norris.*

A Very likely Negro Boy to be ſold by *Alexander Mc Aulay* at Meſſieurs *Reddiſh* and *Paxton's*, Sadlers, oppoſite to the Great Meeting-Houſe, *Philadelphia.*

LAtely Imported a freſh Parcel of very good CLOVER-SEED, to be ſold by *White* and *Taylor.*

Juſt Publiſhed,

BATCHELORS-HALL, a POEM. By *GEORGE WEBB.* Sold at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. Price One Shilling. *Note, There is but a ſmall Number printed, ſo that few will be left for Sale after the deſigned Preſents are made by the Author.*

ABout three Weeks ago, was left in the Stable at the Sign of the *Indian King* in *Philadelphia*, a ſmall blackiſh Horſe, with a Ruſſet Saddle and Bridle; and no Perſon ſince having claimed, or enquired for him, the Owner is deſired to come for the ſaid Horſe, Saddle, and Bridle, and he may have them, paying the Charge.

March 22. *O. Owen.*

RUN away from *William Biddle*, of *Philadelphia*, a Servant Man named *Charles Callehan*, aged about twenty Years; low Stature but well-ſett, ſhort light brown Hair, he hath loſt two of his upper Teeth; and had on an old Great Coat with braſs Buttons, oznaburgh Shirt, and old Drugget Breeches: Took with him a new pair of Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Philadelphia, March 30, 1731. *William Biddle.*

WHEREAS a Bill was paſs'd in a Seſſion of General Aſſembly, held at *New-Caſtle*, for the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex* upon *Delaware*, in the Year 1723, intituled, *An Act for the Emiſſion of* 5000 l. *in Bills of Credit*, which Act will expire the 25th of *April*, 1731: And whereas another Bill was alſo paſs'd there the ſaid former Year, in a following Seſſion of Aſſembly for the ſaid Counties, intituled, *An Act for the Emiſſion of* 6000 l. *in Bills of Credit*, which will expire alſo on the 2d of *November* next following: Theſe are to deſire all Perſons who are poſſeſſed of any of the ſaid Bills, that they will take care to pay in the ſame during the Terms abovementioned, either at the reſpective Loan-Offices for the ſaid Counties (where they will be exchanged for Bills of new Currency) or otherwiſe, at their Diſcretion, within the ſaid Counties, that the ſame may be deſtroy'd in due time, according to the Tenor of the Acts aforeſaid. *Publiſhed by Order of the Aſſembly for the ſaid Counties, by* H. BROOKE, *Speaker.*

There is now in the Preſs, and will ſpeedily be Publiſhed,

THE LADY ERRANT *Inchanted*: A POEM. Dedicated to Her moſt Serene Highneſs the Princeſs *MAGALLIA.*

------- Gorgons hiſs, and Dragons glare,
And ten horn'd Fiends and Giants ruſh to War;
Hell riſes, Heaven deſcends, and dance on Earth;
Gods, Imps and Monſters, Muſick, Rage and Mirth;
A Fire, a Jig, a Battle and a Ball,
'Till one wide Conflagration ſwallows all.

RUN away on Sunday the 14th Inſtant, the two following Servants, viz. From *Samuel White* of *Cecil County* near *Nottingham*, an Iriſh ſervant Boy named *Lawrence* or *Luke Lindſey*, about 17 Years of Age, ſmall Growth and ſlender, no Hair, has an impudent Look and is full of Talk. Had on a good Felt Hat, a Cap under it, greyiſh Kerſey Jacket, Linen Drawers with Pewter Buttons, old grey Stockings much darn'd, and good new Shoes. FROM *John Patton* of the Place aforeſaid, an Iriſh ſervant Boy aged about 16, wears his own black buſhy Hair, freſh-colour'd. Has on an old coarſe Shirt, light-grey homeſpun Kerſey Breeches black and white, poor ſtockins with Linen Leggins over them, old clumſy ſhoes. They have with them a counterfeit Paſs, with the Name of *Meſſer Brown*, Eſq; to it. Whoever ſhall ſecure the ſaid Runaways, ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward for each, and *Ten Shillings* for the Paſs, with reaſonable Charges, paid by

Samuel White,
John Patton.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.